# Vulnerabilities, Threats, and Controls

Dr. Bhaskar Mondal

# Vulnerabilities, Threats, and Controls

- Vulnerability: a weakness in a security system
- Threat: circumstances that have a potential to cause harm
- Controls: means and ways to block a threat, which tries to exploit one or more vulnerabilities

[Pfleeger & Pfleeger]



Vulnerabilities, Threats, and Controls

- Example New Orleans disaster (Hurricane Katrina)
  - Q: What were city vulnerabilities, threats, and controls?
  - A: **Vulnerabilities**: location below water level, geographical location in hurricane area, ...

Threats: hurricane, dam damage, terrorist attack, ...

**Controls**: dams and other civil infrastructures, emergency response plan, ...

# Attacks

### Attack

- Attack (materialization of a vulnerability/threat combination)
  - exploitation of one or more vulnerabilities by a threat; tries to defeat controls
- Attack may be:
  - Successful (a.k.a. an exploit)
    - resulting in a breach of security, a system penetration, etc.
  - Unsuccessful
    - when controls block a threat trying to exploit a vulnerability

[Pfleeger & Pfleeger]



# Security Threats

Dr. Bhaskar Mondal

"A highly computerized society like the United States is extremely vulnerable to electronic attacks from all sides. This is because the U.S. economy, from banks to telephone systems...relies entirely on computer networks."—Foreign Government Newspaper

### Information Age Threat Spectrum

National Security Threats	Info Warrior	Reduce U.S. Decision Space, Strategic Advantage, Chaos, Target Damage
	National Intelligence	Information for Political, Military, Economic Advantage
Shared Threats	Terrorist	Visibility, Publicity, Chaos, Political Change
	Industrial Espionage	Competitive Advantage Intimidation
	Organized Crime	Revenge, Retribution, Financial Gain, Institutional Change
Local Threats	Institutional Hacker	Monetary Gain Thrill, Challenge, Prestige
	Recreational Hacker	Thrill, Challenge

Dr. Bhaskar Mondal (NIT Patna)

#### Threat Spectrum

- Local threats
  - Recreational hackers
  - Institutional hackers
- Shared threats
  - Organized crime
  - Industrial espionage
  - Terrorism
- National security threats
  - National intelligence
  - Info warriors



# Interception/ Disclosure

- an unauthorized party (human or not) gains access to an asset
- Snooping: the unauthorized interception of information

# Interruption/ Disruption

- an asset becomes lost, unavailable, or unusable.
- prevention of correct operation;
- Denial of Service (DOS) attack

### Modification

- an unauthorized party changes the state of an asset.
- Masquerading or spoofing (an impersonation of one entity by another)

#### **Fabrication**

- an unauthorized party counterfeits an asset
- inserts fake objects into the system

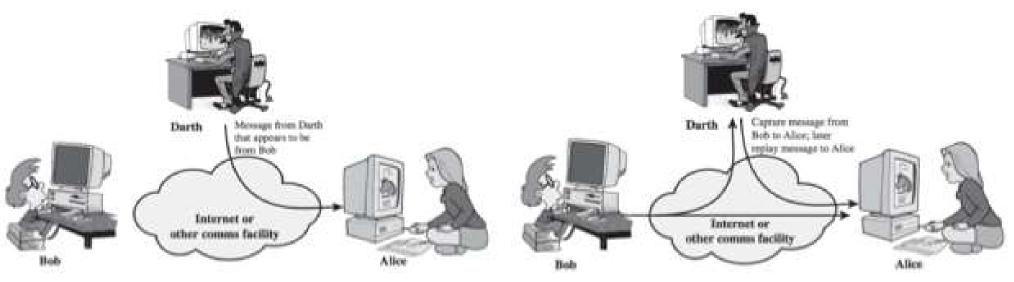
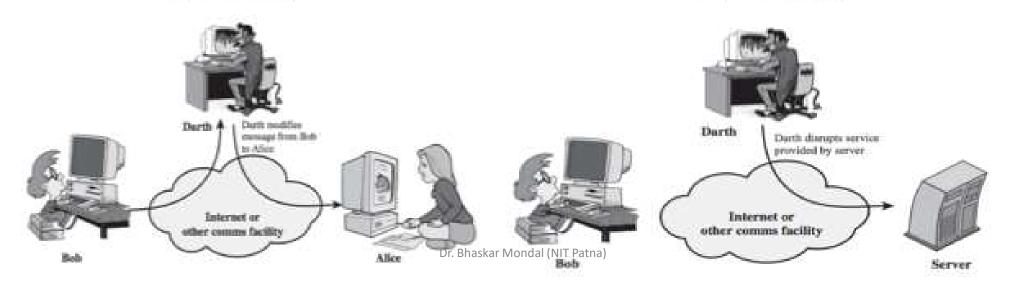


Figure 1.7 Masquerade

Figure 1.7 Replay

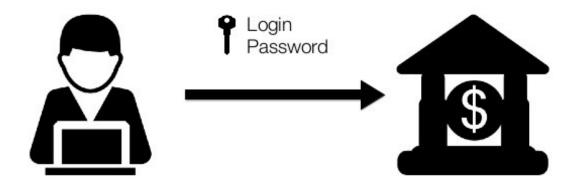




- Spoofing → Authenticity
- Tampering → Integrity
- Repudiation → Non-repudiation
- Information Disclosure → Confidentiality
- Denial of Service → Availability
- Elevation of Privilege → Authorization

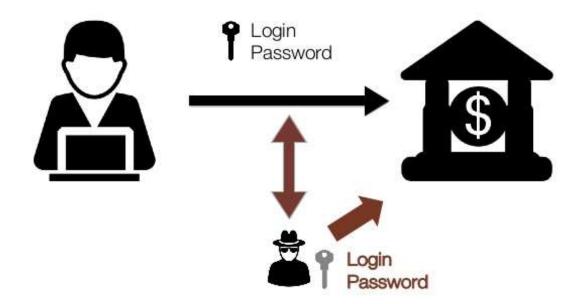
# Spoofing The attacker steals your identity







## Spoofing

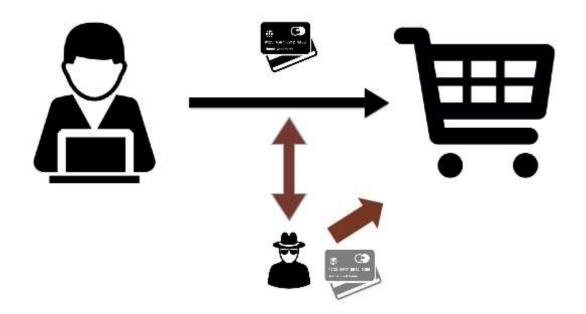


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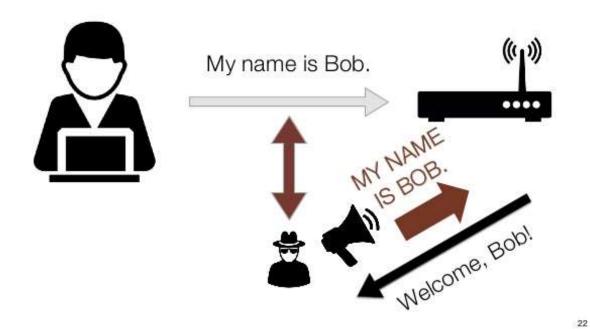
## Spoofing



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# Tampering The attacker alters your data



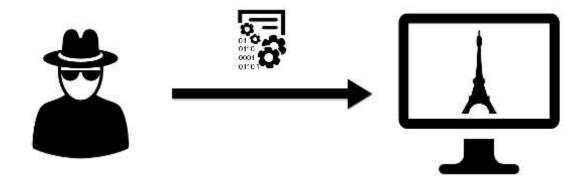
## Tampering





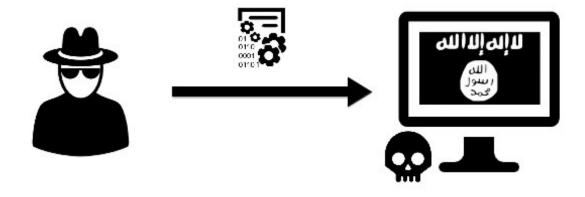


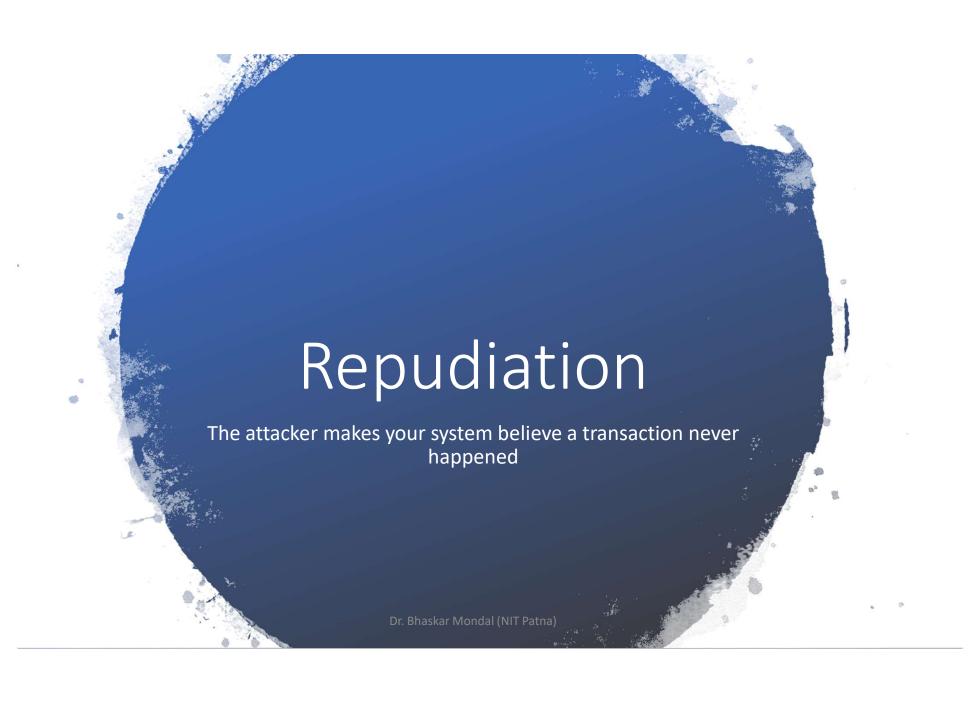
## Tampering



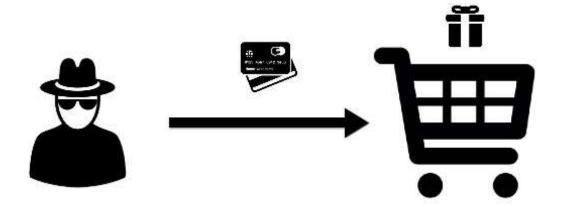


## Tampering



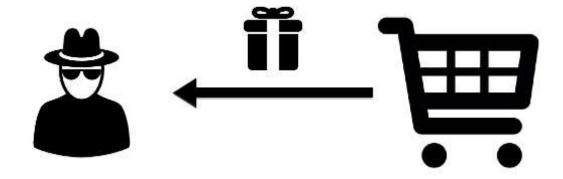








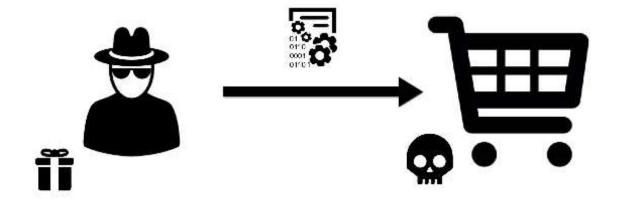
## Repudiation



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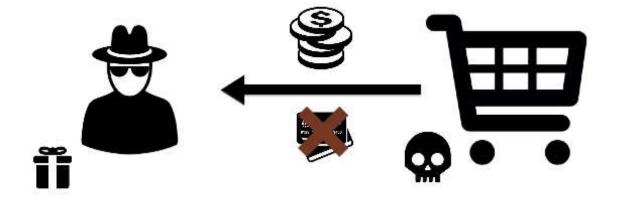


## Repudiation





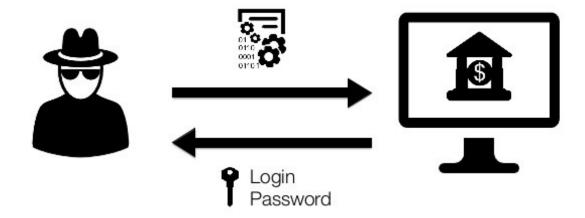
## Repudiation



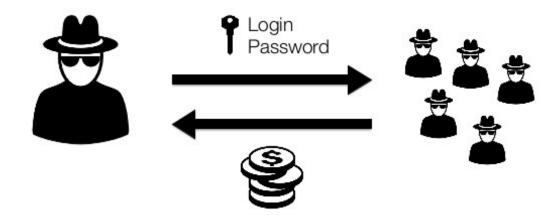


The attacker publishes confidential information







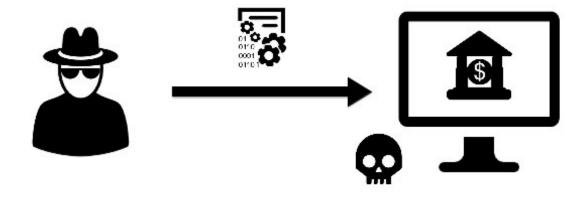


# Denial of Service

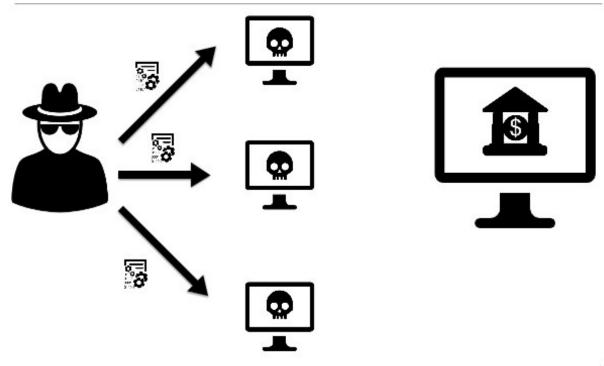
The attacker makes a system unavailabl



### Denial of Service

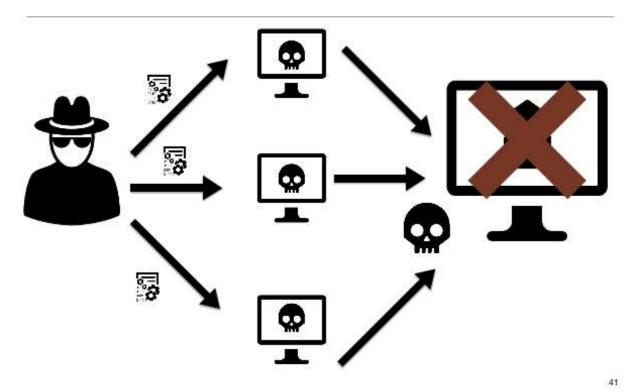


### Distributed Denial of Service



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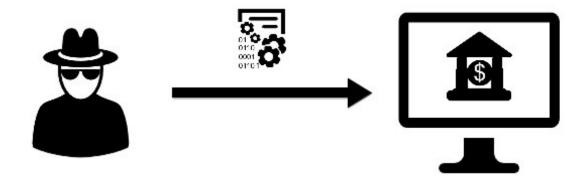




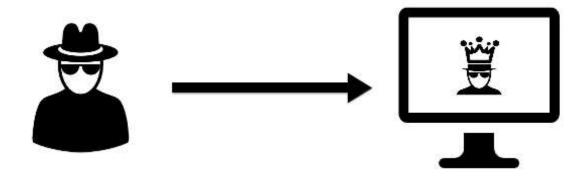


(Privilege Escalation) The attacker gets administrator rights on the system.

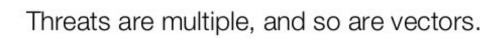
### Elevation of Privilege (Privilege Escalation)



### Elevation of Privilege (Privilege Escalation)



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Hardware security Network security Software security Social engineering

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